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NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMIC STATISTICS

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KEY TO SYMBOLS

..	figures not available
...	figures not appropriate or not applicable
___	nil or zero
--	amount too small to be expressed
p	preliminary figures
r	revised figures
x	confidential
*	OEA estimates

THE NEW BRUNSWICK ECONOMY
ECONOMIC SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

The New Brunswick economy registered substantial gains in 1973. In the latter months of the year, as in earlier ones, the cyclical expansion that characterized 1972, continued. Currently available data suggest that, in most cases, annual rates of growth either matched or exceeded those of the previous year.

Present indications are that overall growth in the economy, as measured by Gross Provincial Product, exceeded the 11.6 per cent rate registered in 1972. As in the case of the national economy, more than half of the anticipated increase is likely to be attributable to inflation.

Personal Incomes and Expenditures

Preliminary information suggests that incomes in the Province in 1973 advanced at rates similar to those of 1972. In 1972, personal income and personal disposable income advanced at rates greatly in excess of those of earlier years - rising by 13.6 per cent and 14.2 per cent, respectively. Total wages and salaries (excluding military pay and allowances) earned during

the first ten months of the year, at $1003.2 million, were 10.2 per cent higher than during that period of 1972.

All components of aggregate demand registered sizeable gains during the year. Spurred by the marked increases in population, employment and incomes, consumer expenditures increased markedly. The value of retail trade in the Province in the January-October months of 1973, at $821 million, was 12 per cent higher than during the comparable 1972 period. Most significant was the continued strong demand for consumer durables. Even larger percentage increases were recorded for department stores, motor vehicle dealers, and furniture, television and appliance stores. One of the most important features of 1973 was the increase registered in the sales of motor vehicles. The value of new motor vehicles sold in the January-October months of the year, $120 million, was 20.9 per cent higher than in the comparable 1972 period while the 29,104 units were 13.5 per cent above 1972.

As was the case in most industrialized countries, consumer prices advanced rapidly in 1973. The Consumer Price Index for Canada climbed by 7.6 per cent, the most rapid increase since the Korean War.

In the first eleven months of the year, the Saint John Consumer Price Index averaged 7.2 per cent higher than in that period of 1972. The most marked upward increase occurred in the food index where a 15.8 per cent increase was registered.

The clothing, and recreation and reading components increased by more than 5 per cent while health and personal care was 4.8 per cent higher. The housing component was 3.5 per cent higher than last year. Increases of about 3 per cent occurred in the transportation, and tobacco and alcohol indexes.

By November, the Saint John Consumer Price Index was 9.3 per cent above November of 1972. Increases in other areas ranged from 6.7 per cent in Saskatoon-Regina to 11.0 per cent in Quebec City. As in all other regional cities, most of the advance was the result of the rapid rise in the food index. The November to November increase was 18.7 per cent compared to a range of 14.9 per cent in Saskatoon-Regina to 20.5 per cent in Vancouver.

Investment

Investment intentions, building permits issued and housing starts data indicate that investment in the Province in 1973 greatly surpassed the previous year's level. The mid-year review of investment intentions of businesses and governments suggested that new capital investment in the Province during the year would be $566 million or $85 million higher than in 1972. If the intentions expressed in the survey prove to have been indicative of the actual level of new capital expenditures during the year, then an 18 per cent annual increase would have occurred.

Intentions, as expressed at mid-year, showed that capital spending plans were stepped up from pre-1973 levels in every sector except housing. In terms of annual changes, significant increases were suggested in virtually every instance except for the manufacturing industry. Major projects underway during the year were the $200 million Coleson Cove thermal generating plant, Rodney Terminal, the expansion at the Irving Oil Refinery, the expansion at Heath Steele, downtown development in Fredericton and the hospital construction programme.

The value of building permits issued during the year were considerably higher than in 1972. In the first ten months of the year, building permits were issued valued at $130 million or 20.5 per cent higher than during the comparable 1972 period.

Perhaps the most startling feature of the Province's investment picture in 1973 was the continuation of the high level of housing construction. Despite the large increase in housing stock in 1972, spiralling construction costs, materials shortages and high mortgage rates, housing starts during the year continually surpassed 1972 levels.

In the first three quarters of the year the number of housing starts in the Province was 5,528 as opposed to 4,722 in that period of 1972. Much of the increase occurred in the third quarter of the year. Both completions and the number of units under construction in the first three quarters of the year registered substantial increases from year-earlier

levels. In the period the number of housing units completed in the Province was 4,871 as opposed to 3,795 in that 1972 period. Also, during the year the number of units under construction remained at higher than year earlier levels. At the end of September there were 5,123 housing units under construction in the Province.

Exports

The international shortage of many raw and intermediate products and resultant high export prices proved beneficial to export-based New Brunswick firms in 1973. In the first, second and third quarter of the year, the value of New Brunswick domestic exports remained about 30 per cent higher than in 1972.

During the first three quarters of 1973, domestic exports from the Province were valued at $376 million, compared to $287 million in the first three quarters of 1972. For the entire year in 1972, exports were valued at $403 million.

Much of the impetus in the first three quarters of 1973 was derived from increased exports of primary and processed base metal products and forest products. In both cases, the value of exports in three quarters of 1973 was greater than for the entirety of the previous year.

Population and Labour Force

A notable feature of 1973 as in the previous year was a continuing high level of population growth. In October, the intercensal population estimate for New Brunswick was 655,000 persons as opposed to 646,000 in that month of 1972. In light of the decline in the natural increase in the population of the Province over that period it is apparent that net in-migration occurred. The intercensal population estimates throughout the year suggested that migration into the Province on a net basis of as many as 3,000 persons was occurring. At least part of the increase appears to be attributable to a larger number of foreign immigrants entering the Province. In the first three quarters there were 943 immigrants into Canada who listed New Brunswick as their destination.

A notable result of this apparent net in-movement of people into the Province was a substantial increase in the working age population of the Province. The population 14 years of age and over in December was 469,000 as opposed to 457,000 persons in December 1972. The labour force participation rate remained at higher than year-earlier levels. During the year the labour force participation rate averaged 51.6 per cent compared to 50.0 per cent in 1972.

Virtually all of the increase in the labour force participation rate occurred as a result of increased participation in marginal labour force groups. A major factor in the substantial increase in the Province's labour force participation rate was a result of the entry into the labour force by those in the 14-24 age group. The participation rate for females in the category for eleven months of the year averaged 40.6 per cent compared to 38.8 per cent in 1972 while the rate for males 14-24 rose from 54.9 per cent to 58.3 per cent. The participation rate for females aged 25 and over rose from 29.3 per cent to 30.5 per cent. The rate for all females climbed from 32.2 per cent to 34.0 per cent.

Probably the most important aspect of changes in the propensity to work or seek work in the Province in 1973 was the change in the participation rate for males age 25 and over. The rate for this group - typically the major part of the experienced labour force - registered the first year-over-year gain since 1966. In the first eleven months of 1973 the participation rate for this group averaged 76.8 per cent compared to 76.4 per cent in 1972. The rate for all males increased from 68.5 per cent to 69.7 per cent.

The increase in the population, particularly in the working age population, coupled with an increase in the labour force participation rate resulted in a substantial increase in the Province's labour force. During the year, the labour force

grew by an unprecedented 5.8 per cent to 239 thousand. The male labour force increased by 4.6 per cent to 159 thousand while the female labour force rose 8.1 per cent to 80 thousand persons.

The Labour Force Survey indicates that civilian employment increased by 11 thousand to a record 218 thousand. The record 5.3 per cent increase follows the large 4.5 per cent increase in 1972. Prior to 1972, an employment increase of 2,000 persons was the norm.

The Survey estimates suggest that, proportionately, the year-over-year advances were largest in the goods-producing industries. An eleven month average of employment estimates by industry from the Survey indicated that employment in the goods-producing industries increased from 65 thousand to 69 thousand and from 143 thousand to 149 thousand in the service industries. The Survey estimates indicated that the largest increase (4 thousand) occurred in the transportation, communication and other utilities sectors. The only sectors where declines occurred were in the public administration sector and the finance, insurance and real estate sector.

Despite the unprecedented employment growth during the year, the Province's unemployment rate increased from the 1972 level-rising from 8.4 per cent to 9.2 per cent.

Agriculture

Farm cash receipts in the January-October period of 1973 were 60 per cent higher than in the comparable 1972 period. Most of the increase was attributable to the increase in receipts from the sale of potatoes. In the January-October months farm cash receipts attributable to sales of potatoes rose from $12.1 million to $33.4 million. Cash receipts received from the sale of all crops climbed from $16.6 million to $39.2 million. Receipts from the sale of livestock and livestock products were also substantially higher than in the first ten months of 1972, climbing from $30.0 million to $38.4 million. Although increased receipts were registered from sales of all livestock and livestock products the largest increases were realized from sales of hogs, cattle and calves, poultry and eggs. Total farm cash receipts during the period climbed from $49.6 million to $79.2 million.

Much of the increase in receipts can be attributed to higher prices arising from the international short-supply situation. This would seem to be especially applicable to the Province's important potato crop. Due to strong international demand, receipts from sales of potatoes reached a record level. There was a reduced yield from the 1973 potato crop due to late planting and wet conditions early in the spring followed by dry weather.

While returns to farmers from farming operations registered marked advances during 1973, costs of production also increased substantially. In both the first and second quarters of 1973 farm cash receipts were almost 80 per cent higher than during the comparable 1972 periods. In the same periods, however, the farm input price index for eastern Canada registered increases of 12.4 per cent and 16.5 per cent respectively.

Although cost pressures were evidenced in all the farm inputs in both the first and second quarters the strongest increases were registered in the cost of materials and services. This component of the eastern Canada farm input price index increased by 28.9 per cent in the second quarter of the year compared to the second quarter of 1972. Major contributing factors were increases in the cost of feed, 40.7 per cent, feeder cattle, 27.6 per cent, and small tools and supplies, 16.6 per cent. While much of the increase was a direct result of the increased cost for materials, substantial price increases were registered in the other components. The land and farm buildings component rose by 9.1 per cent, farm machinery and motor vehicles, 2.5 per cent, and hired farm labour 11.7 per cent. In most cases the components of the farm input price index for eastern Canada increased at a slower rate than in western Canada.

In the third quarter of 1973, while the Eastern Canada index was 26.6 per cent above the third quarter 1972 level, the Western Canada index increased only 12.7 per cent. The

increase was mainly due to a 77.8 per cent increase in the cost of feed. Other notable increases were in the cost of seed, 38.7 per cent and feeder cattle, 40.9 per cent.

Mining

As noted previously, strong external demand and firm prices were instrumental in generating high exports receipts from mineral products in 1973. The total value of mineral production during the year is estimated to have reached a record $156.6 million. This represented a 30 per cent annual increase.

Most of the increase resulted from metals production which rose from $98.8 million in 1972 to $133.8 million. Zinc production increased to $96.5 million as a result of increased milling capacity and improved prices. Despite a lower volume of production than in 1972, the value of lead production increased to $12.8 million. The Province ranked second in Canada in the production of zinc and fourth in lead. The values of all other metals produced in New Brunswick - antimony, bismuth, copper, gold and silver - were also higher than in 1972.

Less pronounced annual increases were registered in the value of the other minerals groups. The value of non-metallic minerals rose to $4.7 million; fuels, to $3.6 million and structural materials to $14.5 million.

Exploration continued in many areas of the Province. Recent statements suggest that nearly $3 million was expended by mineral and petroleum exploration companies in the Province in 1973.

Fishing

Despite lower quantities of seafish landings during 1973, the value remained marginally above year-earlier levels. The latest available data show that, in the January-October period, the volume of seafish landings in the Province declined from 330 million pounds to 238 million pounds. In the same period the value of seafish landings increased from $17.0 million to $17.6 million. Declines in the volume of landings were registered in the case of virtually every species. Only landings of tuna and crabs were higher than in the comparable 1972 period. Continuation of the ban on commercial salmon fishing naturally resulted in the elimination of landings of salmon. In 1971, landings of the species were valued at $246,000.

Manufacturing

The Province's manufacturing industry operated at a high level of capacity utilization during 1973. The gross value of manufacturing shipments for the January-October period of the year was $898 million. This represented a receipts level 19.3 per cent higher than during the comparable 1972 period.

If the trend of national price indices are any indication of the direction of prices received by provincial manufacturing firms, the prices of goods manufactured in the Province were significantly higher than in 1972. The Canadian Industry Selling Price Index for manufacturing in November was 15.7 per cent above the previous year's November level. Marked increases were registered in the industry groups that dominate the Province's manufacturing industry. The sub-index for the food and beverage industries (which comprise about 33 per cent of total manufacturing output in the Province) increased 24 per cent; the sub-index for the paper and allied industries (28 per cent of manufacturing output) increased 19 per cent and the wood industries sub-index (about 9 per cent of manufacturing output) rose 11 per cent. In 1972 the total Industry Selling Price Index for manufacturing registered a 4.8 per cent annual increase.

The General Wholesale Price Index yields further insight into the generally upward price trend but also outlines some of the increased costs imposed on the manufacturing sector. While the November General Wholesale Price Index was 26.5 per cent above

the November 1972 level, the raw and partly manufactured goods sub-index was 44.3 per cent higher. The sub-index for fully and chiefly manufactured goods increased 18.2 per cent. Of the eight major groups, only one - the animal products group - declined. Despite the decline, however, the November index for the group was 25 per cent higher than the previous year's November level.

November to November increases in the other groups were as follows: vegetable products, 55 per cent; textile products, 36 per cent; wood products, 12 per cent; iron products, 11 per cent; non-ferrous metals, 33 per cent; non-metallic minerals, 17 per cent; and chemical products 11 per cent.

In 1972, the General Wholesale Price Index registered an annual increase of 7 per cent. In the three years immediately prior to that, increases of slightly over 1 per cent occurred.

The value of manufacturing shipments in the Province during the year would have been higher had it not been for labour disruptions in the pulp and paper industry. An extended strike at one mill, plus shorter ones at others, appear to have been one factor responsible for the lower volume of output in the third quarter than in the first two quarters. The pulp and paper production index for three quarters of 1973 averaged 7 per cent higher than in the comparable 1972 period. In the first two quarters of the year, however, increases of about 15 per cent were registered.

Port Traffic

Port traffic remained relatively high during 1972. In the first ten months of the year, total port traffic at Saint John was 3.4 per cent higher than during that period of 1972. All of the increase, however, was attributable to an increased volume of outgoing traffic which increased by 15 per cent, from 3,560 thousand cargo tons to 4,095 thousand cargo tons in the January-October period. Much of the increase occurred in the first quarter of the year.

As occurred last year, however, the volume of incoming traffic declined throughout the first ten months of the year. Only in September and October did the amount of incoming traffic exceed that handled in comparable 1972 months. In the January-October period, 1,027 thousand cargo tons of incoming commodities were handled at the port, compared to 1,393 thousand cargo tons during that period of last year.

A feature of the year was increased container traffic. After more than doubling the 1971 level in 1972, the 25,531 containers handled at the port in ten months of 1973 was greater than the amount (23,578) handled in all of 1972.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Short-term economic forecasting at any time must be approached with some caution. The nature of the current situation is such that even more caution than usual seems necessary.

The open nature of the provincial economy makes it highly vulnerable to the vagaries of the international trading market. As a result of this, one would normally expect the marked downturn expected in international markets to have a more than proportional effect on the provincial economy.

Forecasts of real growth for most major trading countries in 1974 are highly pessimistic. Before the oil shortage reached crisis proportions, it was anticipated that the rates of real growth would register discernible slowdowns. This was expected to occur as a result of a normal cyclical slowdown and as the anti-inflationary measures imposed in 1973 began to take effect. The overall pre-oil crisis appraisal was that 1974 would be a year characterized by growth rates less than the approximately 7 per cent registered in 1973 and that the still developing inflationary pressures of 1973 would result in continued high rates of inflation.

The nature of the oil crisis - being political in origin - makes it difficult to offer any meaningful comprehensive insight into the probable short-term path of the economies of most major industrialized powers. Three factors, however, appear certain. One is that the oil problem adds yet another supply constraint to those which developed in 1973. Another is that escalating oil prices represent another inflationary factor in the price and cost spiral. The third is that the slowdown expected in 1974 will be more marked than was originally expected.

The outlook for the United States economy in 1974 is for real growth to drop to a rate between zero and 3 per cent. The most significant factors in the short-term course of the economy will be the ability of the country to cope with energy shortages, the duration of the Middle-East oil embargoes, and increased energy prices.

On the basis of the projected sharp slowdowns in the international economy, generally, and particularly in the United States economy, one would normally expect a sharp cut-back in the rate of growth of the provincial economy. Current and projected short-term circumstances, however, are characterized by a number of mitigating factors. The most important of these factors is that international inventories of forest, mineral, agricultural and fisheries related products are low and demand is expected to be high for them. Since exports of these types of products comprise more than four-fifth of the Province's export base, demand may not be as adversely affected as in earlier cyclical downturns.

From a demand point of view, then, it does not appear that the provincial economy will be as adversely affected by the current cyclical downturn as in earlier such periods. Nevertheless, the economy will not be as buoyant in 1974 as in 1973.

One of the most pressing problems in 1974 in New Brunswick as in Canada and other countries will be a continuation of the price spiral. While the 1973 increases in the prices of many raw and intermediate commodities will be reflected in final product prices, further pressures will be imposed by increasing energy costs. The problem posed by increasing energy costs in New Brunswick, as in the other Atlantic Provinces, is even more acute because of dependence on foreign crude oil supplies. Moreover, industry in the Province is generally more cost-sensitive with respect to industry than in other parts of the country.

Should the escalation in energy costs increase marginal costs to New Brunswick firms more than in competing firms in other areas, domestic firms would be placed at a competitive disadvantage.

On the basis of the large volume of construction activity currently underway or slated for commencement in 1974, it appears that the construction industry should experience a good year. Housing, however, may stabilize at the 1973 level or register a moderate decline. In Canada, the number of housing starts is expected to be lower than in 1973.

Summarily, while the New Brunswick economy is not expected to experience as much of a slowdown as other areas of the world, the economy is not expected to be as buoyant as in the previous two years. The rate of economic growth, however, could be seriously affected by increased energy costs if provincial industries are placed at a competitive disadvantage.

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(I) POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

Table 1 - POPULATION

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	625,000	630,000	640,000	648,000
April	626,000	633,000	642,000	651,000
June	627,000	635,000	642,000	652,000
July	628,000	635,000	643,000	652,000
October	628,000	638,000	646,000	655,000
(Oct./Oct.)	(0.0)	(+ 1.6)	(+ 1.3)	(+ 1.4)

Source: Statistics Canada 11-003.

Table 2 - MARRIAGES

(number)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	200	158	464	
February	203	242	237	(823)
March	228	239	308	
April	286	365	370	
May	509	481	558	(1,435)
June	629	555	685	
July	824	1,101	918	
August	877	837	772	(2,589)
September	586	640	850	
October	558	657	586	
November	383	430	490	
December	413	444	520	
Total	5,696	6,149	6,758	
% Change	- 0.2	+ 8.0	+ 9.9	
(Jan.-Sept.)				(- 6.1)

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-003 & 84-202.

Table 3 - BIRTHS

(number)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	873	1,056	1,214	
February	838	976	1,165	(2,955)
March	939	1,092	1,103	
April	985	1,008	1,168	
May	1,043	984	1,071	(2,980)
June	988	979	1,000	
July	1,060	993	1,032	
August	993	976	889	(2,712)
September	926	1,057	985	
October	905	1,068	1,046	
November	944	1,029	827	
December	1,051	969	1,096	
Total	11,545	12,187	12,596	
% Change	- 1.3	+ 5.6	+ 3.4	
(Jan.-Sept.)				(- 10.2)

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-003 & 84-202.

Table 4 - DEATHS

(number)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	492	445	465	
February	426	380	595	(1,387)
March	384	433	551	
April	364	374	449	
May	393	433	486	(1,277)
June	396	410	367	
July	422	410	354	
August	391	369	371	(1,122)
September	385	375	350	
October	414	439	412	
November	426	420	435	
December	452	455	480	
Total	4,945	4,943	5,315	
% Change	+ 2.0	0.0	+ 7.5	
(Jan.-Sept.)				(- 5.1)

Sources: Statistics Canada 11-003 & 84-202.

(II) LABOUR

Table 5 - TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES
(million dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	68.1	75.6	83.9	91.8
February	68.2	76.5	84.4	92.1
March	67.7	75.6	85.9	93.2
April	68.2	76.6	86.1	95.5
May	71.7	82.1	89.1	99.6
June	74.7	91.5	95.8	105.9
July	75.5	87.9	96.9	105.0
August	75.9	86.3	95.8	105.4
September	75.8	86.4	96.1	107.5
October	77.0	86.5	96.0	107.2
November	76.6	86.1	95.6	
December	75.7	83.8	93.9	
Total	875	995	1,099	
% Change	+ 8.3	+ 13.7	+ 10.5	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 10.2)

Source: Statistics Canada 72-005.

Table 6 - AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES[1]
(dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	103.52	113.03	123.40	133.25
February	103.15	112.89	124.91	133.52
March	102.71	111.66	124.95	132.29
April	104.14	112.75	125.39	130.03
May	101.46	109.69	120.75	129.22
June	102.31	112.06	123.88	132.08
July	103.80	110.17	124.01	131.99
August	101.71	109.00	124.08	134.07
September	103.82	113.61	124.91	136.10
October	106.37	117.61	126.73	137.35
November	106.99	118.30	127.81	
December	107.98	119.50	130.19	
Average	104.01	113.36	125.08	
% Change	+ 7.4	+ 9.0	+ 10.3	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 7.0)

[1] Covers only firms with 20 or more employees.
Source: Statistics Canada 72-002.

Table 7 - EMPLOYMENT INDEX[1]

(1961 = 100)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	111.5	113.2	114.4	115.1
February	111.1	112.5	112.6	114.1
March	109.2	112.7	112.6	116.4
April	110.5	112.3	113.6	118.3
May	119.9	124.5	122.0	128.5
June	125.6	134.3	130.8	135.3
July	125.6	135.2	132.2	135.6
August	128.0	133.6	132.3	128.6
September	126.5	129.6	130.3	134.0
October	124.6	126.2	127.5	132.4
November	121.7	122.9	125.6	
December	116.5	117.2	118.7	
Average	119.2	122.9	122.7	
% Change	+ 0.2	+ 3.1	- 0.2	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 2.4)

[1] Covers only firms with 20 or more employees.
Source: Statistics Canada 72-002.

Table 8 - UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS PAYMENTS

(thousand dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	3,469	3,470	6,118	11,273
February	3,444	4,228	7,531	9,635
March	3,571	5,136	7,747	9,754
April	4,029	4,239	7,315	10,308
May	2,758	3,166	7,966	8,656
June	981	1,273	4,908	5,843
July	951	1,805[1]	4,423	6,121
August	976	1,385	4,557	5,054
September	936	1,387	3,918	4,550
October	910	1,506	4,702	5,762
November	956	2,345	5,129	
December	2,235	3,942	6,417	
Total	25,216	33,160	70,732	
% Change	+ 14.1	...	...	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 30.0)

[1] Benefit levels were expanded by the new Unemployment Insurance Act which came into effect on June 27, 1971.
Source: Statistics Canada 73-001.

Table 9 - LABOUR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

(thousands)

Month	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment			Unemployment Rate		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
January	200	215	220	182	192	192	18	23	29	9.0	10.7	13.2
February	200	210	220	180	191	189	20	19	31	10.0	9.0	14.1
March	202	215	222	181	188	194	21	27	27	10.4	12.6	12.2
April	200	217	233	175	194	203	25	23	30	12.5	10.6	12.9
May	212	225	245	196	204	220	16	20	24	7.5	8.9	9.8
June	223	233	248	210	218	231	14	15	17	6.3	6.4	6.9
July	235	244	257	223	229	241	12	15	16	5.1	6.1	6.2
August	233	245	260	221	229	246	12	16	14	5.2	6.5	5.4
September	221	228	246	208	212	233	13	16	13	5.9	7.0	5.3
October	220	229	245	208	214	228	12	15	17	5.5	6.6	6.9
November	215	227	238	201	208	219	14	19	19	6.5	8.4	8.0
December	216	228	237	197	203	215	20	25	22	9.3	11.0	9.3
Average	215	226	239	198	207	218	16	19	22	7.4	8.4	9.2
% Change	+0.9	+5.1	+5.8	+1.0	+4.5	+5.3	-5.9	+18.7	+15.8			

Source: Statistics Canada 71-001.

(III) PRIMARY INDUSTRY

Table 10 - FARM CASH RECEIPTS FROM FARMING OPERATIONS
(million dollars)

Quarter	1970	1971	1972	1973
1st Quarter	15.10	11.93	13.38	24.13
2nd Quarter	17.12	14.59	15.16	27.06
3rd Quarter	12.34	12.01	14.99	18.64
4th Quarter	12.97	13.10	20.62	
Total	57.53	51.63	64.15	
% Change	+ 12.2	- 10.2	+ 24.2	
(1Q.-3Q.)				(+ 60.4)

Source: Statistics Canada 11-003.

Table 11 - SOURCES OF FARM CASH RECEIPTS
(thousand dollars)
(Jan.-Oct.)

	1972	1973
Oats	137	152
Potatoes	12,139	33,350
Fruits	1,444	2,053
Vegetables	1,538	1,568
Other crops	1,323	2,043
TOTAL CROPS	16,581	39,166
Cattle and calves	7,930	9,463
Hogs	3,699	5,187
Sheep and lambs	113	150
Dairy products	10,021	10,880
Poultry	4,096	6,757
Eggs	3,663	5,442
Other livestock and products	454	537
TOTAL LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCTS	29,976	38,416
FOREST AND MAPLE PRODUCTS	856	916
OTHER PAYMENTS	2,153	750
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS	49,566	79,248

Source: Statistics Canada 21-001.

Table 12 - PULPWOOD PRODUCTION-DOMESTIC USE

(thousand cunits)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	101.1	90.0	138.7	147.9
February	94.8	79.6	139.5	235.0
March	131.9	91.0	76.3	138.6
April	56.7	47.2	54.3	95.7
May	87.2	77.1	61.5	175.9
June	158.6	226.3	168.2	272.2
July	230.0	218.0	187.7	241.8
August	181.0	164.3	208.4	249.4
September	186.4	174.4	209.2	236.6
October	187.8	166.2	198.6	335.6
November	180.3	127.0	178.2	
December	201.2	182.1	199.5	
Total	1,797.1	1,643.1	1,820.0	
% Change	+ 31.9	- 8.6	+ 10.8	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 47.6)

Source: Statistics Canada 25-001.

Table 13 - COAL PRODUCTION

(thousand tons)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	65.3	34.0	31.8	34.8
February	35.4	35.5	30.2	28.2
March	33.2	40.1	37.1	31.5
April	23.7	35.4	37.1	33.3
May	33.2	50.4	36.4	43.8
June	40.2	46.5	45.2	36.6
July	4.3	58.6	42.8	37.7
August	19.9	54.1	36.6	41.5
September	30.1	48.2	41.7	34.1
October	40.1	36.7	41.8	22.7
November	42.1	39.9	28.1	24.2
December	28.3	37.6	20.7	
Total	395.6	517.2	429.5	
% Change	- 43.6	+ 30.7	- 17.0	
(Jan.-Nov.)				(- 9.9)

Source: Statistics Canada 45-002.

Table 14 - VOLUME OF SEAFISH LANDINGS

(thousand pounds)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	4,833	5,899	1,359	2,195
February	1,494	883	563	921
March	3,270	874	499	3,695
April	9,692	3,179	2,983	9,569
May	35,060	36,145	17,667	18,657
June	36,686	45,204	42,397	47,140
July	113,866	92,690	55,296	25,691
August	92,702	65,521	68,185	60,499
September	66,637	85,527	77,493	36,378
October	51,796	23,372	63,565	32,896
November	18,589	7,739	23,459	
December	10,860	3,076	4,068	
Total	445,485	370,109	357,534	
% Change	- 13.4	- 16.9	- 3.4	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(- 28.0)

Sources: Statistics Canada 24-002 & New Brunswick Department of Fisheries and Environment.

Table 15 - VALUE OF SEAFISH LANDINGS

(thousand dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	158	200	268	182
February	142	102	65	120
March	129	111	66	352
April	443	251	160	581
May	2,818	2,762	1,506	1,994
June	2,737	2,593	3,970	3,862
July	2,425	2,192	2,361	1,215
August	3,090	2,665	3,509	3,202
September	2,333	2,674	2,857	3,496
October	1,316	981	2,279	2,618
November	1,307	956	2,138	
December	471	760	737	
Total	17,369	16,247	19,916	
% Change	+ 10.3	- 6.5	+ 26.0	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 3.4)

Sources: Statistics Canada 24-002 & New Brunswick Department of Fisheries and Environment.

Table 16 - VOLUME OF SEAFISH LANDINGS BY SPECIES

(thousand pounds)

(Jan.-Oct.)

Species	1972	1973
Groundfish, total	54,783	42,755
Cod	16,976	9,401
Redfish	25,253	22,360
Other	12,554	10,994
Pelagic & Estuarial, total	252,227	168,401
Herring	229,246	139,096
Tuna	4,815	10,240
Other	18,166	19,065
Molluscs & Crustaceans, total	20,941	25,686
Lobster	4,801	4,345
Crabs	10,008	12,393
Shrimp	1,052	716
Other	5,080	8,232
Viscera, total	2,056	1,330
Total seafish landings	330,007	238,172

Source: Statistics Canada 24-002.

Table 17 - VALUE OF SEAFISH LANDINGS BY SPECIES

(thousand dollars)

(Jan.-Oct.)

Species	1972	1973
Groundfish, total	2,626	2,650
Cod	1,028	793
Redfish	967	1,178
Other	631	679
Pelagic & Estuarial, total	6,985	6,957
Herring	4,993	3,498
Tuna	1,264	2,601
Other	728	858
Molluscs & Crustaceans, total	7,249	7,844
Lobster	4,340	4,331
Crabs	1,437	2,285
Shrimp	185	136
Other	1,287	1,092
Viscera, total	181	189
Total seafish landings	17,041	17,640

NOTE: Discrepancies which appear in tables 15 to 18 are due to incomplete revisions.

Source: Statistics Canada 24-002.

(IV) MANUFACTURING

Table 18 - GROSS VALUE OF MANUFACTURING SHIPMENTS
(million dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	53.6	55.4	64.1	80.4
February	53.1	55.7	67.5	74.8
March	56.6	61.1	70.4	83.3
April	57.1	61.4	69.7	79.3
May	64.8	68.3	75.6	90.2
June	65.8	74.4	85.2	98.6
July	64.5	66.2	75.9	90.5
August	66.0	71.2	81.2	97.8
September	65.2	75.5	81.6	101.4
October	62.5	73.9	81.7	101.8
November	61.2	74.4	83.4	
December	58.9	77.8	84.0	
Total	729.5	815.3	920.5	
% Change	+ 2.9	+ 11.8	+ 12.9	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 19.3)

Source: Statistics Canada 31-001.

Table 19 - PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTION INDEX
(1953 = 100)

Quarter	1970	1971	1972	1973
Jan.-Mar.	210.0	203.3	251.7	286.8
Apr.-June	216.3	226.3	260.3	300.5
July-Sept.	223.3	207.4	263.1	239.7
Oct.-Dec.	225.6	238.8	278.7	
Average	218.8	218.9	263.4	
% Change	+ 3.7	0.0	+ 20.3	
(Jan.-Sept.)				(+ 6.7)

Source: Based on data from the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association.

Table 20 - SAWN LUMBER PRODUCTION

(million feet board measure)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	22.4	22.8	24.1	23.9
February	22.7	19.1	24.7	23.7
March	22.7	21.2	27.7	28.0
April	21.9	22.0	26.6	25.2
May	21.1	18.9	22.7	23.6
June	25.9	25.2	25.6	28.5
July	26.0	25.2	25.5	27.6
August	25.6	28.1	29.9	30.9
September	22.2	27.2	25.4	34.2
October	21.2	28.3	27.2	
November	20.2	31.2	26.7	
December	19.4	29.6	27.5	
Total	271.3	298.8	313.6	
% Change	- 16.2	+ 10.1	+ 5.0	
(Jan.-Sept.)				(+ 5.8)

Source: Statistics Canada 35-002.

(V) UTILITIES

Table 21 - NET ELECTRIC ENERGY USED
(million kilowatt hours)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	355	390	472	503
February	332	346	492	482
March	336	361	449	504
April	342	356	426	472
May	341	367	412	468
June	323	320	399	458
July	312	325	400	456
August	319	349	413	439
September	322	342	404	432
October	359	391	456	478
November	365	430	470	
December	398	482	523	
Total	4,104	4,462	5,316	
% Change	+ 7.8	+ 8.7	+ 19.1	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 8.5)

Source: Statistics Canada 57-001.

Table 22 - NET ELECTRICITY PROVIDED BY NBEPC FOR CONSUMPTION
(million kilowatt hours)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	306	334	411	463
February	271	304	391	416
March	282	333	407	434
April	276	318	375	414
May	282	315	365	412
June	266	313	355	390
July	265	282	349	378
August	269	299	360	362
September	270	304	370	313
October	306	358	397	399
November	307	382	410	451
December	341	401	424	
Total	3,441	3,943	4,614	
% Change	+ 9.5	+ 14.6	+ 17.0	
(Jan.-Nov.)				(+ 5.8)

Source: The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission.

Table 23 - LONG DISTANCE CALLS ORIGINATING IN NEW BRUNSWICK
(thousands)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	781	892	1,009	1,216
February	746	848	1,015	1,129
March	817	987	1,119	1,272
April	821	938	1,075	1,259
May	883	990	1,201	1,424
June	951	1,061	1,230	1,408
July	1,016	1,104	1,236	1,491
August	1,008	1,127	1,335	1,612
September	958	1,047	1,193	1,415
October	959	1,055	1,246	1,541
November	909	1,064	1,226	1,504
December	1,043	1,089	1,224	
Total	10,892	12,202	14,109	
% Change	+ 11.2	+ 12.0	+ 15.6	
(Jan.-Nov.)				(+ 18.5)

Source: The New Brunswick Telephone Company Limited.

Table 24 - TELEPHONES IN SERVICE
(thousands)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	215	226	243	260
February	215	227	244	261
March	216	228	245	263
April	216	229	246	263
May	218	231	248	265
June	218	232	250	266
July	219	234	251	267
August	220	234	252	269
September	222	237	255	272
October	223	238	256	274
November	223	239	258	276
December	225	242	260	279
Average	219	233	251	268
% Change	+ 3.3	+ 6.4	+ 7.7	+ 6.8

Source: The New Brunswick Telephone Company Limited.

(VI) CONSTRUCTION

Table 25 - HOUSING STARTS AND HOUSES UNDER CONSTRUCTION (ALL AREAS)

(number)

Quarter	1970	1971	1972	1973
(A) Starts				
1st Quarter	228	464	258	523
2nd Quarter	851	1,356	2,153	2,211
3rd Quarter	1,256	1,838	2,311	2,794
4th Quarter	847	1,272	1,636	
Total	3,182	4,930	6,358	
% Change	- 13.2	+ 54.9	+ 29.0	
(1Q.-3Q.)				(+ 17.1)
(B) Under Construction				
March 31	1,684	1,783	2,318	3,846
June 30	1,795	2,482	3,215	4,666
September 30	2,251	3,398	4,384	5,123
December 31	2,032	3,299	4,483	
% Change				
(Sept./Sept.)	(- 1.6)	(+ 51.0)	(+ 29.0)	(+ 16.9)

Source: Statistics Canada 64-002.

Table 26 - BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED[1]

(thousand dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	2,765	29,545	4,293	2,406
February	2,903	1,814	7,612	4,429
March	5,230	1,921	6,323	7,444
April	3,386	13,816	5,575	29,995
May	4,383	6,960	17,014	18,899
June	4,733	9,023	16,026	12,933
July	3,892	8,662	24,394	13,111
August	4,681	4,812	8,039	14,663
September	11,383	6,165	9,889	6,863
October	3,303	9,109	8,648	19,185
November	8,409	5,009	5,263	
December	7,378	3,942	5,062	
Total	62,446	100,778	118,138	
% Change	- 26.1	+ 61.4	+ 17.2	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 20.5)

[1] Does not cover engineering projects (roads, bridges, dams, etc.) nor non-urban construction.

Source: Statistics Canada 64-001.

(VII) TRADE AND FINANCE

Table 27 - VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE
(thousand dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	56,361	57,841	64,883	72,328
February	46,380	50,840	59,306	65,313
March	56,287	62,272	68,153	79,090
April	58,960	66,366	71,557	78,391
May	62,020	69,095	78,456	87,788
June	64,625	74,337	85,082	95,022
July	65,906	74,982	78,882	86,989
August	55,810	61,076	68,646	79,319
September	60,143	66,568	74,518	81,593
October	68,583	76,669	82,825	95,400
November	67,864	84,070	91,309	
December	77,561	90,727	94,580	
Total	740,500	834,843	918,197	
% Change	+ 5.4	+ 12.7	+ 10.0	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 12.1)

Source: Statistics Canada 11-003.

Table 28 - CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (SAINT JOHN)
(1961 = 100)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	122.4	122.6	127.4	134.6
February	123.2	123.0	128.5	135.2
March	123.1	123.5	128.9	135.5
April	123.5	124.7	129.5	138.1
May	123.6	125.1	129.8	138.8
June	124.1	125.5	130.3	139.6
July	123.8	126.1	131.0	140.5
August	124.0	126.2	132.4	142.7
September	123.8	126.2	132.7	144.4
October	123.4	126.1	132.7	144.3
November	123.9	126.0	132.8	145.2
December	122.6	126.9	133.5	
Average Index	123.4	125.2	130.8	
% Change	+ 3.0	+ 1.5	+ 4.5	
(Nov./Nov.)				(+ 9.3)

Source: Statistics Canada 62-002.

Table 29 - VALUE OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES
(thousand dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
All Vehicles				
January	4,177	3,841	6,721	8,249
February	4,609	5,282	7,342	8,507
March	7,803	8,784	9,281	15,707
April	8,282	11,345	10,464	13,586
May	6,963	11,729	14,047	15,940
June	8,445	11,338	13,963	14,516
July	6,490	8,642	9,549	10,748
August	5,466	6,664	8,256	10,410
September	5,854	8,211	8,167	9,537
October	7,644	10,382	11,614	12,983
November	5,553	8,599	10,569	
December	4,278	6,842	7,380	
Total	75,564	101,659	117,353	
% Change	- 7.9	+ 34.5	+ 15.4	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 20.9)

Source: Statistics Canada 63-007.

Table 30 - NUMBER OF NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
All Vehicles				
January	1,178	1,039	1,763	2,090
February	1,254	1,427	1,886	2,079
March	2,029	2,335	2,381	3,846
April	1,990	3,029	2,770	3,342
May	1,908	3,127	3,617	3,812
June	2,207	3,024	3,546	3,624
July	1,798	2,379	2,516	2,636
August	1,508	1,831	2,093	2,412
September	1,569	2,280	2,112	2,271
October	2,018	2,675	2,951	2,992
November	1,460	2,265	2,665	
December	1,068	1,780	1,763	
Total	19,987	27,191	30,063	
% Change	- 12.7	+ 36.0	+ 10.9	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 13.5)

- continued -

Table 30 - (Continued)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
Passenger Vehicles				
January	925	827	1,368	1,631
February	967	1,160	1,521	1,608
March	1,654	1,922	1,940	3,041
April	1,628	2,533	2,289	2,648
May	1,505	2,567	2,983	3,048
June	1,666	2,477	2,816	2,932
July	1,384	1,888	2,024	2,104
August	1,229	1,499	1,642	1,893
September	1,217	1,908	1,698	1,782
October	1,589	2,179	2,383	2,304
November	1,129	1,835	2,150	
December	872	1,410	1,341	
Total	15,765	22,205	24,155	
% Change	- 14.5	+ 40.8	+ 9.2	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 11.3)
Commercial Vehicles				
January	253	212	395	459
February	287	267	365	471
March	375	413	441	805
April	362	496	481	694
May	403	560	634	764
June	541	547	730	692
July	414	491	492	532
August	279	332	451	519
September	352	372	414	489
October	429	496	568	688
November	331	430	515	
December	196	370	422	
Total	4,222	4,986	5,908	
% Change	- 4.9	+ 18.1	+ 18.5	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 23.0)

Source: Statistics Canada 63-007.

Table 31 - LIFE INSURANCE SALES
(million dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	11.4	11.1	12.3	15.3
February	15.9	12.4	17.2	16.0
March	15.6	16.0	18.8	20.3
April	14.7	14.2	17.0	17.9
May	12.3	13.1	19.6	22.4
June	16.6	17.0	19.3	21.0
July	13.7	13.6	17.1	20.1
August	12.0	12.3	18.2	23.9
September	14.0	15.8	17.2	22.1
October	17.0	17.3	20.2	26.9
November	15.9	19.1	24.1	
December	15.1	19.1	20.1	
Total	174.2	181.0	221.1	
% Change	- 4.3	+ 3.9	+ 22.2	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 16.4)

Source: Statistics Canada 11-003.

Table 32 - CHEQUES CASHED IN CLEARING HOUSES
(million dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	445.9	471.3	533.2	728.1
February	403.4	494.1	546.7	585.1
March	455.8	567.9	631.0	737.4
April	499.7	555.7	558.6	757.4
May	490.4	528.8	742.8	811.0
June	528.9	579.0	636.3	804.8
July	525.3	552.8	633.3	836.3
August	493.8	553.0	648.0	815.8
September	479.2	582.7	630.1	787.0
October	490.0	552.5	737.4	
November	510.0	773.1	704.9	
December	521.5	677.1	687.6	
Total	5,843.9	6,888.0	7,689.9	
% Change	+ 3.4	+ 17.9	+ 11.6	
(Jan.-Sept.)				(+ 23.4)

Source: Statistics Canada 61-001.

(VIII) TRANSPORTATION

Table 33 - TOTAL PORT TRAFFIC - SAINT JOHN HARBOUR
(thousand cargo tons)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	656.8	630.2	573.2	643.8
February	572.9	538.3	456.7	480.9
March	825.0	600.3	515.9	664.4
April	564.6	497.6	573.6	462.0
May	536.2	559.9	411.2	537.2
June	464.4	558.9	531.5	500.2
July	483.0	379.2	538.2	457.2
August	528.7	321.9	477.4	449.1
September	372.7	411.3	408.9	473.2
October	393.0	468.6	466.3	453.9
November	446.2	432.7	479.5	
December	515.7	404.3	552.9	
Total	6,359.2	5,803.2	5,985.3	
% Change	+ 1.2	- 17.7	+ 3.1	
(Jan.-Oct.)				(+ 3.4)

Source: National Harbours Board, Port of Saint John.

Table 34 - PORT TRAFFIC - SAINT JOHN HARBOUR
(thousand cargo tons)

	Incoming Traffic			Outgoing Traffic		
Month	1972	1973	% Change	1972	1973	% Change
January	231.2	162.2	- 29.8	342.0	481.7	+ 40.8
February	141.0	75.4	- 46.5	315.7	405.5	+ 28.4
March	146.0	84.3	- 42.3	369.9	580.1	+ 56.8
April	148.6	96.5	- 35.1	425.0	365.5	- 14.0
May	113.0	91.2	- 19.3	298.2	446.0	+ 49.6
June	139.7	97.5	- 30.2	391.8	402.6	+ 2.8
July	120.6	74.3	- 38.4	417.7	382.9	- 8.3
August	143.0	112.5	- 21.3	334.3	336.6	+ 0.7
September	106.3	115.8	+ 8.9	302.7	357.4	+ 18.1
October	103.5	117.2	+ 13.2	362.7	336.7	- 7.2
November	117.4			362.1		
December	142.3			410.6		
Total	1,652.6			4,332.7		
% Change	- 38.8			+ 39.6		
(Jan.-Oct.)		(- 26.3)			(+ 15.0)	

Source: National Harbours Board, Port of Saint John.

(IX) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Table 35 - EMPLOYMENT INDEX
(1961 = 100)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	118.7	120.5	121.8	122.6
February	119.0	120.6	120.7	122.3
March	117.8	121.6	121.5	125.6
April	119.7	121.4	122.7	127.7
May	120.1	124.6	122.0	128.5
June	119.6	127.8	124.5	128.8
July	117.5	126.6	123.8	127.0
August	117.5	122.6	121.5	118.1
September	119.9	122.9	123.6	127.2
October	120.4	121.9	123.2	127.9
November	120.5	121.7	124.4	
December	120.4	121.2	122.8	

Source: Statistics Canada 72-002.

Table 36 - TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES
(million dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	70.5	78.4	87.0	95.1
February	70.9	79.5	87.7	95.6
March	70.3	78.6	89.2	96.8
April	71.7	80.4	90.3	100.0
May	72.7	83.3	90.4	101.1
June	72.1	88.2	92.2	101.8
July	72.2	84.1	92.7	100.5
August	72.8	83.0	92.1	101.4
September	73.4	83.8	93.3	104.4
October	75.4	84.8	94.0	104.9
November	75.9	85.3	94.7	
December	77.2	85.6	95.8	

Source: Statistics Canada 72-005.

Table 37 - VALUE OF RETAIL TRADE

(million dollars)

Month	1970	1971	1972	1973
January	60.1	63.8	72.8	79.7
February	59.3	64.9	73.2	84.1
March	60.7	65.3	71.2	81.2
April	60.7	67.0	74.7	83.3
May	60.4	68.3	76.2	85.1
June	62.1	71.9	79.4	87.3
July	62.8	69.5	76.6	85.1
August	62.2	69.0	75.8	87.1
September	62.7	69.7	76.0	87.2
October	62.4	72.1	79.1	88.7
November	63.8	75.9	83.4	
December	62.8	73.2	77.2	

Source: Statistics Canada 11-003.